THE FOLLOWING IS THE ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF THE ANNEXES TO THE INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT: AMENDED SHEETS (Pages 14, 15, 16, and 17).

We claim:

1. A diisocyanate of the formula (I)

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in which the radicals have the following meanings:

R1, R2: both radicals a radical of the formula (II)

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$$-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-$$
 (II)

(diisocyanates Ia)

one radical a radical of the formula (II) and the other radical a radical of the formula (III)

$$H_3C$$
 CH_2
 CH_3
 CH_3

(diisocyanates Ib)

both radicals a radical of the formula (III) (diisocyanates 30 Ic),

- R^3 : a 5- or 6-membered cycloalkyl radical in which up to 3 hydrogen atoms may be substituted by C_1 - C_4 -alkyl radicals and one or two methylene units may be substituted by an oxygen atom and/or a tertiary mitrogen atom which additionally carries a C_1 - C_4 -alkyl radical, or
- a C₁-C₄-alkyl radical in which one hydrogen atom is substituted by a 5- or 6-membered cycloalkyl radical in which up to 3 hydrogen atoms may be substituted by C₁-C₄-alkyl radicals and one or two methylene units may be substituted by an oxygen atom and/or a tertiary nitrogen atom which additionally carries a C₁-C₄-alkyl radical; a pyrrolidone radical or a morpholine radical, where in the case of the two last-mentioned radicals the nitrogen atom is attached to the alkyl radical.

- 2. A diisocyanate as claimed in claim 1, in which the radical R³ is derived from an alcohol selected from the group consisting of cyclohexanol, cyclohexanemethanol, cyclopentanol, cycl
- norborneol, N-methyl-4-hydroxypiperidine, 4-(2-hydroxyethyl)morpholine and 4-(2-hydroxyethyl)pyrrolidone.
 - 3. A mixture comprising
- 10 diisocyanates (Ia), (Ib) and/or (Ic),
 - urethanes of the formula (IV)

$$OCN-R^1-NH-CO-OR^3 \qquad (IV)$$

in which the radicals R^1 and R^3 may have the following meanings:

R1: a radical of the formula (II) or (III)

- 20 R3: the meaning indicated in claim 1;
 - diisocyanates of the formula (V)

25 OCN
$$= R^{1} - N - CO - N - R^{2} + N - CO - N - R^{4} - NCO$$

$$\downarrow \qquad \qquad \downarrow \qquad \qquad \qquad \downarrow \qquad \qquad \qquad \downarrow \qquad \qquad \qquad \downarrow \qquad \qquad$$

in which the radicals R^1 , R^2 R^4 and R^5 may have the following meanings:

- R^1 , R^2 , R^4 : the meaning indicated for R^1 in formula (I),
- R⁵: 2 of the total of \dagger{4} radicals are hydrogen and the other two radicals are a radical of the formula (VI)

with the radicals R⁵ having the same meaning being separated by the unit R²; and

- isocyanurates composed of 3 molecules selected from the group consisting of isophorone diisocyanate and hexamethylene diisocyanate (monoisocyanurates VII).

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- 4. A mixture as claimed in claim 3, where the weight ratio of disocyanates (1) to monoisocyanurates (VII) is from 10:1 to 1:10.
- 5 5. A mixture as claimed in claim 3 or 4, where the proportion of isophorone diisocvanate or hexamethylene diisocvanate is less than 0.5% by weight.
- 6. A mixture as claimed in any of claims 3 to 5, where the sum of the proportions of the diisocyanates (Ia), (Ib), (Ic), (V), the urethane (IV) and the isocyanurate (VII) is from 10 to 100% by weight.
- 7. A process for preparing a mixture as claimed in any of claims 3 to 6, which comprises reacting
 - (i) isophorone diisocyanate, hexamethylene diisocyanate or a mixture of these isocyanates in the presence of a catalyst with a
 - 5- or 6-membered cycloaliphatic alcohol in which up to 3 hydrogen atoms attached to one carbon atom may be substituted by C₁-C₄-alkyl radicals and one or two methylene units may be substituted by an oxygen atom and/or a tertiary nitrogen atom which additionally carries a C₁-C₄-alkyl radical, or
 - C₁-C₄-alkyl alcohol in which one hydrogen atom attached to a carbon atom is substituted by a 5- or 6-membered cycloalkyl radical in which up to 3 hydrogen atoms may be substituted by C₁-C₄-alkyl radicals and one or two methylene units may be substituted by an oxygen atom and/or a tertiary nitrogen atom which additionally carries a C₁-C₄-alkyl radical; a pyrrolidone radical or morpholine radical, where in the case of the two last-mentioned radicals the nitrogen atom is attached to the alkyl radical of the alcohol;
 - the molar ratio of said isodyanates to said monoalcohol being from 1.5:1 to 20:1,
 - (ii) deactivating the catalyst and
 - 45 (iii) removing any unreacted isocyanate.

- 8. A process as claimed in claim 7, wherein the reaction is continued until the resulting reaction product after removing any unreacted isophorone diisocyanate or hexamethylene diisocyanate still present has a viscosity of from 100 to 10,000 mPas measured in accordance with ISO 3219, Annex B.
 - 9. A two-component coating composition comprising a compound which carries polyisocyanate-reactive groups (component A) and a compound of the formula (I) (component B).

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- 10. A method of coating atticles which comprises
 - preparing a coating composition as claimed in claim 9 by mixing components (A) and (B) and

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- applying the coating composition in sheetlike manner to an article within 12 h of the preparation of said composition.
- 20 11. A coated article produced as claimed in claim 10.

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Diisocyanates with allophanate groups derived from alicyclic alcohols

5 Abstract

Diisocyanates of the formula (I)

OCN—
$$R^1$$
— N — CO — NH — R^2 — NCO

CO

OR³

in which the radicals have the following meaning:

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 R^1 , R^2 : - both radicals a radical of the formula (II)

$$-CH2-CH2-CH2-CH2-CH2-CH2-CH2-$$
 (II)

20 (diisocyanates Ia)

- one radical a radical of the formula (II) and the other radical a radical of the formula (III)

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$$H_3C$$
 CH_2
 CH_3
 CH_3

(diisocyanates Ib)

- both radicals a radical of the formula (III) (diisocyanates Ic),
- R³: a 5- or 6-membered cycloalkyl radical in which up to 3 hydrogen atoms may be substituted by C₁-C₄-alkyl radicals
 35 and one or two methylene units may be substituted by an oxygen atom and/or a tertiary nitrogen atom which additionally carries a C₁-C₄-alkyl radical, or
- a C₁-C₄-alkyl radical in which one hydrogen atom is substituted by a 5- or 6-membered cycloalkyl radical in which up to 3 hydrogen atoms may be substituted by C₁-C₄-alkyl radicals and one or two methylene units may be substituted by an oxygen atom and/or a tertiary nitrogen atom which additionally carries a C₁-C₄-alkyl radical; a pyrrolidone radical or a morpholine radical, where in the case of the two last-mentioned radicals the nitrogen atom is attached to the alkyl radical.